FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

ANIMATED DEBATE IN THE SEN-ATE ON THE DAKOTA BILL.

Discussing the Bill Providing for an Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

WARRINGTON, February 4.- House After the reading of the journal which consumed more than ha I an hour, the Speaker proceeded to call the commitees for reports, but no measures of

importance were submitted. In the morning hour, Mr. Culbertson, [Tex.], on behalf of the Committee on the Judicary, called up the bill
dividing the Eastern Judicial District
of Arkansas into two districts, to
be known as the castern and western
districts of the Eastern District of Arkansas districts of the Eastern District of Ar-

kansas. Passed. He also called up and the House passed the bill to detach Hood county from the Waco branch of the Northern Judicial District of Texas and attach it to the Graham branch of said

district. He also called up and the House passed a bill providing that, in addition to the present mode of taking depositions of witnesses in cases pending before United States courts, it shall be lawful to take depositions in the mode prescribed by the laws of the

State in which the court is held.

Mr. Hammond [Ga], on behalf of the Senate Committee, called up the bill to prevent the claim of the war losses under the act of August 5, 1861, and acts amendatory thereof, by the United States, being set off against States having claims against the gen-

Mr. Ba-ksdale [Miss.] made an argument in favor of the bill, contending that it was a matter of simple justice to various States of the Union. The government, illimitable in its resources, as powerful to execute its promises as it was to enforce its decreases, could not afford to plant itself on the Rob Roy rule. The simple plan is that they shall take that have the power, and they shall keep that

Mr. Hepburn [In] attacked the bill as a proposition to relieve certain States that had been in rebellion from obligation of payment without in any way attempting to secure equal jus-tice to all the States by reimbursing those which had promptly made full

Pending further discussion the morning Lour expired, and at 1:50 o'clock the House went into Commitbams in the chair, for the further consideration of the shipping bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Holman of Indiana limiting the compensation of collectors, inspectors and shipping commissioners. After short debate the amendment

was withdrawn. Mr. Dunn [Ark.] supported the bill, and pictured the burden under which the shipping interest was suffering. Nobody would put capital in a busi-ness which was taxed 14 per cent. If the removal of taxation was indirect subsidy, God help the country. There was an end of all argument for the reduction of taxation. If that was subsidy, he wanted to subsidize in

that way every laborer in the country. On motion of Mr. Dingley [Me], the clause repealing section 4371, Revised Statutes, was stricken out, and a clause inserted repealing that por-tion of the section which relates to a

mrage tax. Adopted. Mr. Hewitt [N. Y.] asked and ob-

tained unanin.ous consent to strike out the amendment agreed to on his motion providing that only one consular certificate shall be required on any tow of canal-boats or barges trad-ing between the United States and Canada. The committee then rose and the bill was passed.

Mr. Bragg [Wis.] asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution setting apart Priday and Saturday next for the consideration of the Fitz John Porter bill, the previous question to be ordered at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Mr. Reed of [Me.] objected.
The House then adjourned.

The Senate. In the Senate to-day the prayer was offered by the Rev. T. DeWitt Tal-mage of Brooklyn, N. Y. The Chair laid before the Senate a

letter from the Secretary of the Treas ury in reply to a recent resolution of Serate relating to the conscience fund. The conscience fund, the Secretary says, had its origin in the popular belief that the donations of money received from persons unknown were because of money wrongfully with-beld from the government. The first item to the credit of the fund wis made in 1842, and the fund now amounts to \$220,442,

Among memorials presented and appropriately referred was one by nator Sewell, consisting of a concurrent resolution by the Legislature of New Jersey protesting against the granting by Congress of any right to build a bridge from the shores of New Jersey to those of Stater Island, N.Y., and asserting the doctrine of State's right in dehial of the power of Congress to grant such authority.

Several petitions were presented from organizations of Knights of Lahor urging Congress to open up to set-tlement the territory of Oklahoma. Senstor Cameron called up the bill

providing for the appointment of an assistant secretary of the navy. An amendment suggested by the Naval Committee requires that the assistant should come from civil life.

Sensior Plumb hoped some expla-

nation would be given of the need of such an officer, and of the need of such haste in taking up the bill at this time, it having but recently been re-

Senator Hoar auggested the inquiry whether it was wise for Congress to tie the hands of the Precident in requiring that the proposed new officer should be taken from civil life.

Senator Cameron said the bill had been originally introduced in compilance with the wish of the Secretary of the Navy, and the Senate Committee had thought it best to have the appointment made from civil life, so to a old jeulousies among naval offi-

Senator Hall thought it very desira-ble that there should be greater infu-alog into the Navy Department of the business capacity characteristic of active and successful business men. Unless the bill should provide for the making of the appointment from civil life there would be solicitations by navi officers and consequent jealous-les would be aroused. In cases of smergency the President and Secretary of the Navy stready had authority of law to call in for advice and consultation proper experts from among the

Senator Plamb opposed the ar-

pointment of the proposed officer. He THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

was not necessary.

The debate continued at length, a large number of Senators on both sides of the chamber taking part. The general sentiment was favorable to the bill, but finally, at 2 o'clock, and without action, the matter want over unti

The Daksta bill was then placed be-fore the Senete and Seneter Harrison took the floor. He insisted that the real animus of the objections was that another Presidential election should pass before the people of Dakota were to be permitted to participate in such

Senator Me gan said that the Sena-tor from Indiana (Senator Harrison) who was evidently a candidate for the Presidency, might not have a chance at the votes of Dakota, for Senator Morgan did not think he would riven in four years.

Senator Harrison replied that if he ever should be a candidate, although he would not be at all sure but that he might justly claim the electoral vote o: Alabama, he never would ex-

pect to have it counted for him.

The debate now became animated and on Senator Butler stating that, in one instance, Senstor Harrison did not understand the point at the me-ment in controversy, Senstor Morgan remarked: "Oh, he doss not want to understand it; let him go along."
Senstor Harrison insisted that
Messrs. Morgan and Butler had set up

a man of straw and husded him all around the Senate chamber, and, as the debate continued, Senator Harricon read papers contradicting those read on the other side to show the feeling prevalent in Dakota with regard to the question of admission One Senator creeted something of entation: "Oh, Lord, how this world is given to lying." [This brought down the floor as well as the galleries.

Other passages at arms took place between the Senators participating in the debate. For example, when Senator Harrison wanted to know how Senator Butler would have entitled the new constitution of Dakota, if not "the constitution of the State of Da-kota," he propounded this inquiry: Would the Senator have begun it with the words, by the grace of God and the Sensier from South Caro-lina?" [Laughter] To which Senslina?" [Laughter.] To which Sens-tor Butter replied: "No, I should have simply said, 'by the grace of the Senator from Indiana." [Renewed laughter.] Senator Harrison spoke at ome length in further maintenance of points originally made by him in favor of the committee's bill. In concluding his remarks, Senator Harrison appealed for justice for Dakota from the men who, as the descendants of the men of '76, would themselves feel restive under the restraints new imposed on the Territory that was seek-

ng admission Senator Butler obtained the floor to reply to Senator Harrison, but Senator Call asked him to give way for an executive session. This Senator Butler was willing to do. Senstor Harrison wished some agreement arrived at as to the time when the Senste should come to a vote on the bill. Senator Beck said that in Senator Vest's absence he (Beck) would not be willing to consent that a time be fixed. Senstor Harrison understood from Senator Vest's colleague that Sepator Vest might not be in the Senate for a

week yet. Considerable confusion arose as to the course to be pursued, the Republia clause inserted repealing that portion of the section which relates to a vessel entitled to be documented as a vessel of the United States.

Mr. Buchanan [N. J.] offered an amendment providing that any vessel arriving from a foreign port in a port of the United States in distress or not engaged in trade shall be exempt from tonnage tax. Adopted.

Mr. Hewitt [N. Y.] asked and obliand fund to meet the pressing needs land fund to meet the pressing needs

of the Mismi tribe. In the Committee-Room

The House Committee on Railways and Canals, after listening to argu-ments from Representatives Murphy and Plumb in advocacy of the Henne pin Canal project, appointed those gentlemen, together with Representative Cole, a subcommittee on that

Mr. Risley and Mr. Bliss, repre-sentatives of the "Red D" Line addressed the Committee on Pestoffices and Postroads in favor of larger com pensation for carrying the Venezuela mails. They desired a contract giving the company \$30,000 annually, for ten years, for carrying the mails, instead of the compensation heretofore allowed, which was about \$13,000 per

Mr. Risley said the company car-ried about 15,000 letters per trip. When the company stopped carrying mails for the government it notified its patrons that if they would stamp their letters it would carry them for nothing as a matter of courtesy. At the next trip after the mails of the government were declined their steamer carried 16,000 letters, while the British steamer, which carried the United States mails, had but nine let-

ters on board. The Senate Committee on Public Lands lately gave a hearing, at their request, to the newspaper correspond-ents who last week telegraphed to their papers interviews with Surveyor General Dement of Utah, which interviews Mr. Dement, at his recent examination by this committee, repuin which he declared to be without foundation.

Mesars. J. P. Corwin and F. P. Pow ers of the Chicago Times, C. G. Bain and T. C. Crawford of the New York World, and Jules Gutheridges of the Chicago News, appeared before the committee and testified that the statements made in their dispatches were made upon the direct authority of ir. Demert. Mr. W. B. Curtis of the Chicago

Inter Ocean told the committee that he had received the material for his article upon the subject from Mr. Corwin told him, moreover, that the preminent Western Senator who Dement was reported to have said rerecent at the hearing. Mr. Teller, who is a member of the committee, was present, and by inquiries pur-posely draw out the avowals with re-spect to the use of his own name.

Forger Captured.

Powermenses, N. Y., February 4.— Detective Jack Reeves of Cleveland, O, arrived here at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon with Edward Crowell, who Reeves says is wanted in that city for orgery to the amount of \$10,000. The with this sum and got \$10,000 more on forged checks from the Union bank of Cleveland and then fled to Europe. The detective tracked him to Relgium, where he lost the clew. This was oner last night for Cleveland.

BOTH HOUSES ABJOURN OVER TO SATURDAY.

Mr. Gladstone's Electoral Address to His Midlothian Constituency-Rosebery's Appointment.

LONDON, February 4.—The Liberals and Conservatives changed sides on the meeting of the House of Commons te-day. In the House writs were moved for the re-election of the members who have been appointed to office by Mr. Gladstone, except in the case of Mr. John Moricy, Chief Secretary of Ireland. The House of Commons adjourned until Saturday, and the House of Lords until Monday.

GLADSTONN'S ELECTION CASE. Mr. Gladstone will to-morrow issue is election address to the voters of Midlothian, giving the elements of the policy upon which he asks that coaabulary to return him to the House of Commons to fill the vacancy caused

by the fact of his accepting office. In this the Prime Minister will state that the new government will institute an inquiry into the entire land question in Ireland, and into the question why there exists any necessity for the introduction of any specially coercive measures in legislation for the Irish people; but the main policy of the government, the address will declare, shall be to endeavor to reach the source and seat of the mischief generally admitted to exist in that country. The following is one of the sentences contained in the address, and one which indicates pretty plainly the outlines of the Irish policy de-cided upon by Mr. Gladstone: "Al-though the difficulties of the task make it impossible to anticipate suc-cess with confidence, we shall draw comfort from the knowledge that we

are engaged in a great work of peace. NO OPPOSITION TO CHAMBERLAIN. No opposition will be offered to the re-election to Parliament of Mr. Chamberlain, the president of the Local Government Board in the new minis-

MORLEY TO BE PROVIDED FOR In the event of the defeat of John Morley in the re-election at New Cartle Mr. Parnell offers to find him a constituency in Ireland.

LORD ROSEBERY'S APPOINTMENT. The appointment of Lord Rosebery s Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Mr. G'adstone's Cabinet is generally approved. It is believed that Lord Rosebery will follow the policy pursued by Lord Salisbury. The markets have in nowise been affected by the an-nouncement of the new cabinet. Egyptian securities are firm.

THE IRISH PRESS ON MORLEY. They newspapers of Ireland generally interpret the appointment of Mr. John Morley as Chief Secretary for Ireland to mean a transfer of power to the Irish rulers, but they say the precedents warn the people against anything too sanguine.

Mr. Gladstone's Greece Policy. VIENNA, February 4.—The Political Correspondence says that Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador at London, has informed the Turkish government that Mr. Gladstone will continue Lord Salisbury's Greece policy only on the condition that the powers compel the Porte to effect needed reforms in the Empire.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

VIENNA, February 4.—The Porte supports the demands of Bulgaria for war indemnity from Servia.

Corenhagen, February 4.—The Su-preme Court has quashed the sentence of six months' imprisonment recently imposed on M. Horup, vice-president of the Folkething and editor of the Politikeno, for printing an article insulting to the King of Denmark.

Parts, February 4.—The Court of Appeals at Amiens recently rendered a decision that Catholic priests may marry, notwithstanding the fact that the Court of Cascation decided otherwise in 1848. The higher court, however, has not yet interfered with the decision of the Amiens court.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., February 4 .- The water in the river has now attained a hight of six inches above its highest previous level, and is rising steadily. I'wo streets which previously escape the flood are being submerged, and people who returned to their dwellings when the water fell last week have again been driven out.

TORONTO, ONT , February 4 .- A toboggan with a man and three women aboard was started on its passage down the slide here yesterday before it was closed. The totoggan struck the obstruction with terrific force. One woman's skull was crushed and the other women were frightfully cut about the head. The man escaped in-

inry. Paris, February 4.-Nearly a'l the workers in the muslin, lace, calico, merino, cashmere and table linen manufactories at St. Quentin, Depart ment of Aisne, are on a strike and the majority of the factories are closed. To-day the men on a strike are parading the streets. The situation is regarded as very dangerous, and the authorities are taking military precautions to avoid a riot.

DEATH OF MRS. BAYARD. The Afflictions of the Honored Sec-

retary of State Unusual. New York Herald : That official po-

sition is the warrant for his countrymen to express a sympathy which might be intrusive were Mr. Bayard merely a private citizen. Such a publie expression cannot abate his sorrow, but it can assure him of their unanimous respect for the purity, simplicity and loveliness of his sundered relations with daughter and wife. His consolutions must be drawn from renewing affection in memory, in a manner to which words he sp on his last public appearance in this ceived \$25,000 from the Mormons was city, in October, 1885, though then Mr. Teller. Mr. Dement declined to uttered concerning a great historical uttered concerning a great historical event, now have a personal applica-

"In an imperfect way we can realine the completeness of Divine compensation, and that so it always will be that those who in seasons of darkness and distress, which may come at any time, shall still cling to the con-viction that lies within their hearts, will be certain of reward."

American Roman Catholic College,

ANNAPOLES, MD., February 4.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Shriver of detective says Crowell made away Carroll county introduced a bill to inwith this sum and got \$10,000 more corporate the American College of the Roman Catholic Church of the United States. The incorporators are Arch-bishop Gibbons of Baltimore, Ryan of Philadelphis, Corrigan of New York and Williams of Boston. The over a year ago. Yesterday he found Crewell at Newburgh, where he was running a bucket shop, and took him quietly away. He left with his prirto be in Beltimore.

JUST AS BAD AS PAINTED. Widespread Commotion Caused by the Terrible Confession of a Physician.

The story published in these columns recently, from the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle, created a deal of comment here as it has elsewhere. Apparently it caused even more commution in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows: Dr. J. E. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester, but in mearly every part of America, ent an extend-ed articly to this paper a few days ago, which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal inquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed necessary.
With this end in view a represente-

tive of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence on Andrews street, when the following interview oc-curred: "That article of yours, doohas created quite a whirlwind, Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued, such as you can sus-

"Every one of them and many additional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was raverous the next; felt dull pains and my stomsch was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious. The medical profession has been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indi-cate the approach of kidney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the beadache, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these allments.

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than onehalf the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it, Doctor?"
"Precisely. Thousands of diseases

are torturing people to-day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a hydra-headed monster, add the alghest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial favor and other common complaints, which I see now were caused by Bright's disease." "And did all these cases have sim-

ple symptoms at first?" "Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to

see the facts and their possible danger Mr. Warner, who was visited at his establishment on No th St. Paul street,

spoke very earnestly: "It is true that Bright's disease had incressed wonderfully, and we find by reliable statistics that from 1870 to 1880 its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off, and is taking off every year; for while many are dying apparently of paralysis and apoplexy, they are really victims of kidney disorder, which causes heart disease, paralysis, apoplexy, etc. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked and I attribute this to the

general use of my remedy.' "Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it ?"

'A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were: 'And now, gentlemer,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health, and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed-his color and command both left him, and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; have Bright's disease of the kidneys. And in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one.'

'You know of Dr. Henion's case?" "Yes, I have both read and heard

"It is very wonderful, is it not?" "No more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured ?" "I know it can. I know it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and

"You speak of your own experience; what was it?" "A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney culty I thought there was little hope and se did the doctors. I have since earned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentle-man on the street one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words

would have proved true if I had not providentially used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure." "Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, doctor?" was asked Dr. S. A. Lattimore, one of the analysts of the State Board of

"What did this analysis show you?" "A serious disease of the kidneys." "Did you think Mr. Warner could "No, sir. I did not think it pos-

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him? "I have chemically analyzed it, and find it pure and harmless.

Dr. Henion was cured five years ago, and is well and attending to his professional duties to-day in this city. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question, and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is ex-ceedingly common, but that it can be cured if taken in time.

865 A MONTH and BOARD for S live P. W. ZIBGLER & CO., Philadelphia, Pa



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Dissolution Notice.

THE FIRM OF GOODBAR & CO., COMPOSED OF J. M. GOODBAR, A. B. GOODBAR, W. L. CLARK and J. H. GOODBAR, was dissolved January I, 1886, by mutual consent, A. B. Goodbar and J. H. Goodbar having sold their entire interest in the assets to J. M. Goodbar and W. L. Clark.

Mamphin, Tenn., January 14, 1886.

J. M. Goodbar and W. L. Clark begin in the Wholesale Boot and Shee Business, at the old stand, 319 Main street, under the old firm name of GOODBAR & CO., January 1, 1886.

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CHANCERY SALE -0F-

REAL ESTATE.

No. 5455, B. D.—Chancery Court of Malley County—State of Tennesses for its own use, etc., vs. Margaret Hipe et al.

Ly virtue of an interfectory descree for hate, entered in the above course on the 24th day of Desember, 1965, M. H. 56, pass 54th, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest widder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, court house of Shelby County, Manuphis, Tean., on

Saturday, March 6, 1886, within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, Team, to wit:

within legal hours, the fallowing described property, situated in Shelby county, Tenne, to-wit:

Lot \$2, blonk 1, A. Wright's subdivision, \$2,81575 feet, swath side of Georgia street, \$6 feet west of Wright avenue.

Lot \$2, block 1, A. Wright's subdivision, \$2,81575 feet, swath side of Georgia street, \$6 feet west of Wright avenue. Sold as preparty of Margaret files and others.

Lot \$2, block 2, A. Wright's subdivision, fronting 11.7-10 feet on south side of Georgia street, and running southeastwardly with Laftone street, and running southeastwardly with Laftone street \$13,2 test, thence west \$7,5 test to an alley; thence with the sast side of said alley 105.5 test to fronting 12.2 test, thence west \$7,5 test to an alley; thence with the sast side of said alley 105.5 test to Georgia street. Sold as property of Ellen Sharpe.

Lot 36, block 12, east side of Second street, Fort Fickering, 22,2100 foet, 145 foet north of Jackson street.

Lot 36, block 12, east side of Second street, Tenth Ward, 2,2160 feet. Sold as property of Mattie R. Lawrance and others.

Fart of lot 12, block 30, fronting 14 feet on west side of alley east of Sixth street. Fort Pickering, and running back west \$75 feet on west side of alley east of Sixth street. Fort Pickering and running back west \$75 feet, being north of the east part of lot 13, block 30, northwest corner of Jackson and Sixth street, Tenth Ward, \$75,2120 feet. Sold as property of Anthony W. Slade and the unknown heirs of Charles Philmott.

Lot 36, block 40, south side of Carolina street. Sold as property of Prod W. Reiser. Part of block 57, southwest corner of Carolina street. Sold as property of Fred W. Reiser. Part Pickering, 22,11125 feet. Sold as property of Joseph Tale.

Lot 19, block 16, west side of Fourth street. Fort Pickering, 22,11125 feet. Sold as property of Joseph Tale.

Lot 19, block 16, west side of Fourth street. Fort Pickering, 24,11125 feet. Sold as property of Joseph Tale.

Terms of Sale—On a scelit of six menths; note hearing fatewest, with good scenrity,

CHANCERY SALE REAL ESTATE

No. 4855, R-Chancery Court of Shelby county-State of Tennessee for its own use, etc., vs. John H. Tighe et al.

PY virtue of an interlocutory decree for sais entered in the above cause on the 25th day of November, 1855, M. B. 50, page 229, I will rell, at public anction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's offices Courthouse of Shelby county, Memphis, Tenn., on

Saturday, February 20, 1886, within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, Tenn., to-wit:

Lots 11 and 13 Vollentine subdivision, north

within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, Tenn. to-wit:

Lote II and I3 Vollentine subdivision, north and adjoining Stabl and McFarland; let II being 181 by 253% feet. Lot I3 being 172% by 253% feet. Sold se property of John H. Tiggie, C. F. Adder and others.

Lote 7, 5, 11, 12, 13, II and 27, north side of Vollentine avenue. Let 27 containing 21-5 acres. Lote 7, 3, 13 and 17 being 17.4% by 253% feet each.

A certain tract on the northwest corner of Vollentine and Watkins avenues Beginning at a stake on the north boundary line of the 5000-acre kine grant and southeast corner of the Vollentine tract: these searly north with the dividing line of T. A. Parans and Vollentine tract 13 chains 20 links to a stake in said line; thence west 7 chains 20 links; thence south and parallel with said dividing line 15 chains 25 links to a stake in said. John Rice's north line; thence east which said line to the beginning, containing 9 57-100 acres. Sold as property of S. M. Ward and P. H. Beyson.

Let 11 Crockett subdivision, beginning at northeast corner of the Raleigh plankroad and Lewis street; thence east along the Raleigh road 105 feet; thence east along the Raleigh road 105 feet; thence east along the street to the northeast corner of 11 II; thence 115 feet west to the east line of Lewis street; thence south 435 7-10 feet to the northeast corner of sead as property of Simon and Tobias Welf and Win. Whittaker.

Lots 34, 35 and 26, Weakley's subdivision, north side of an avenue 23 feet wide, leading from the west side of Second street to waterworks on the east bank of Wolf river, beginning at a point 420 feet west of Second street to waterworks on the east bank of Wolf river, beginning at a point 420 feet west of Second street to waterworks on the east sank of Wolf river, beginning at a point 420 feet west for he avenue 31 feet wide, leading from the west side of Second street to waterworks on the east sank of Wolf river, Bickford's let; thence east wardly te the beginning, containing

hared.

This January 15, 1886.

S. L. McDOW ELL, Clerk and Master.
By J. M. Bradley, Deputy C. and M.
F. H. & C. W. Heishall, Colicitors. Trustee's Saie.

DY virtue of a trust deed executed to me as trustee by E. M. Apperson and Susan B. Apperson, his wife, recorded in record gook A 2, page 402, in the Circuit Court Cark's and hecorder's effice of Crittenden county, Arkanas, to scence certain indebtedness therein mentioned, default having been made in said deed of trust, I will, at the request of the beneficiary in said trust deed, on

been made in said seed of trust, I will, at the request of the beneficiary in said trust deed, on February 18, 1886, within legal hours, on the promises, offer for sale, at public outery, for each, to the highest bidder, the following property described in said trust deed, to-wit, the plantations known as Wyneke and Berkley plantations known as Wyneke and Berkley plantations, situated in Crittenden county, Arkansas, about nine miles below Memphis, being as follows, to-wit: All of section 19, T6, N R 9 E, 53 10-100 acres; W ½ NW 4 section 20, T6, N R 9 E, 200 acres; W 7 M 4 section 20, T6, N R 9 E, 251 acres; NW fr 4 section 20, T6, N R 9 E, 50 38-100 acres; part of Spanish Grant No. 2373, T 6, N R 9 E, 231 62-100 acres; N K 8 K 8 cotion 35, T 6, N R 9 E, 100 acres; SK 4 section 30, T 6, N R 8 E, 100 acres; SK 4 section 30, T 6, N R 8 E, 300 acres; SK 4 section 37, T 6, N R 8 E, 300 acres; SK 4 section 37, T 6, N R 8 E, 300 acres; SK 4 section 37, T 6, N R 8 E, 300 acres; SK 4 section 37, T 6, N R 8 E, 300 acres; SK 4 section 37, T 6, N R 8 E, 300 acres; SK 4 section 37, T 6, N R 8 E, 300 acres; SK 4 section 37, T 6, N R 8 E, 300 acres; SK 6 section 39, T 6, N R 8 E, 300 acres; SK 6 section 30, T 6, N R 9 E, 56 acres; SK fr 4 rection 30, T 6, N R 9 E, 56 acres; SK fr 4 rection 30, T 6, N R 9 E, 56 acres; SK fr 4 rection 30, T 6, N R 9 E, 56 acres; SK fr 4 rection 30, T 6, N R 9 E, 56 acres; SK fr 4 rection 30, T 6, N R 9 E, 56 acres; SK fr 4 rection 30, T 6, N R 9 E, 56 acres; SK fr 4 rection 30, T 6, N R 9 E, 56 acres; SK fr 4 rection 30, T 6, N R 9 E, 56 acres; SK fr 4 rection 30, T 6, N R 9 E, 56 acres; SK fr 4 rection 30, T 6, N R 9 E, 56 acres; SK fr 4 rection 30, T 6, N R 9 E, 56 acres; SK fr 4 rection 30, T 6, N R 9 E, 56 acres; SK fr 4 rection 30, T 6, N R 9 E, 56 acres; SK fr 4 rection 30, T 6, N R 9 E, 56 acres; SK fr 4 rection 30, T 6, N R 9 E, 56 acres; SK fr 4 rection 30, T 6, N R 9 E, 50 acres; SK fr 4 rection 30, T 6, N R 9 E, 50 acres; SK fr 4 rection 30, T 6, N R 9 E, 50 acres; SK fr 4 rection 3

Notice.

A LL persons owning and helding Judgmet A next Certificates, or coupons thereon, maturan August 1, 186. Issued by Tipton county under ur set of the G eral Assembly of the Stateof Jer nessee, approved Deember 21, 1861, in comstemise of judgments rendered in the Circuit Ceur of the United States for the Western District or Tennessee, at Memphis, are hereby notified to present said Judgment Certificates and coup on: and detached coupons, for payment, to the Union and Planters Bank in said city of Memphir, Tenn. on or before the last day of February. A.D. 1886, when and where the same will be paid according to the terms and conditions of the said Judgment Certificates and compromise acreement entered into between Tipton county at the resid creditors. This list day of Decen ... 1884.

A. W. SMITH.

Chairman of the County Ceurt of Tipton Ce.

B. F. LOCKE,

County Trustee.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice of Final Settlement. No. 487 R (7)—In the Probate Centr of Shelby County, Tennessee-Walter D. Moon, administrator of Isaac W. Meon, decreed. THIS is to notify all persons Intrested in the situate of said Isaac W. Meon, dec'd, that I will, at my effice in the city of Memphis, on Thursday, February II, 1885, at 19 o'clock a.m., take and stabs the final zettlement of the accounts of Walter D. Meon, as administrator of the estate of said Isaac W. Moon, dec'd. This January 30, 1886.

H. B. CULLIEN, Clerk.

By Louis Kettmann, Deputy Clerk.

Peston & Posten, Alterneys.